A Seasonable Address To both Houses of PARLIAMENT CONCERNING THE SUCCESSION; The Fears of POPERY, AND Arbitrary Government.

By a true PROTESTANT, and a Hearty Lover of his COUNTRY.

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A Seasonable ADDRESS TO Both Houses of PARLIAMENT, Concerning the Succession, &c.

IT was the *Ægyptians* practice, before Physick was reduc'd into Art or Profession, to carry forth into the Roads and High ways, the Diseas'd, and enquire of all Passengers concerning the Causes and Remedies of their Distempers; out of whose prescriptions, their Friends selected and applied what they judg'd most proper.

What was then done for the Natural, is now as necessary for the Body Politick of this Country, sick, almost unto death, of *Fears* and *Jealousies*, the Plots and Devices of the wicked and ambitious; expos'd to all Travellers, among whom, good Nature and Self-preservation have, at length, after two years silent Compassion, prevail'd upon me, to give my opinion of the Causes and Cures of our Evils; which I will offer without fear or favour of Party or Faction, of Court or City; enquiring, how far our apprehensions of *Popery* and *Arbitrary Government*, that have so long discompos'd us at home, and made us contemptible abroad, are just and reasonable.

Tho' I confess 'tis said, *There never was Smoak without some* Fire; yet, at first sight it seems hard to believe, that sober men shou'd ever attempt Innovations, seldom or never advantageous, always hurtful,

becauſe neceſſarily attended with the ſad Effects of *Civil War*; a Calamity that has ſo lately prov'd fatal to the Kingdom in general, to the Prince and to the Subject. Whence it may be reaſonably preſum'd, when our Paſſion is over, and we have fully conſider'd the riſe, progreſs, and event of the *Laſt Rebellion*, we ſhall grow calm and wiſe, permit the King to enjoy his own Prerogatives, and content our ſelves with our juſt Rights and Priviledges. 'Twill be time enough (when theſe are invaded, if Religion even then will allow it,) to oppoſe, or ſtand upon our defence; to offer at it ſooner is Madneſs and Folly; Rebellion and Impiety.

For the better coming to our point, 'tis neceſſary we take a review of the Times preceding *Forty One*, when, from the end of King *James*'s Reign, the People were, as now, full of murmurings, repinings, and diſtruſts againſt the Government. At laſt the ſmother'd Embers burſt forth into a Flame, and after ten years Violence, War and Confuſion, and near as many more of Uſurpation and Tyranny, the Commonwealth was ſo far from being better'd, by any of the many changes and expedients, that the recalling our King from his unjuſt Exile, was found, and unanimouſly agreed, the onely way to prevent its utter Ruine. Our Gracious Sovereign, merciful beyond Example, pardons his Rebellious Subjects, the Murderers of his Royal Father, and the Uſurpers of his own Crown and Dignity; loads, even among them, with Offices and Honour, ſuch as ſeem'd penitent, and were capable. He then proceeds, firſt, to the reſettlement of the Religion of the Church of *England*, like Virtue ſeated in the middle, and equally endanger'd by the two extremes of *Popery* and *Presbytery*; and after, to that of the State, in Peace and Quiet, which we enjoy'd to the envy of our Neighbours. This happineſs occaſion'd a War with *Holland*, *France*, and *Denmark*, to their great Loſs, and the Renown of *England*, ending in a League of friendſhip and amity, for the general good of *Europe*. Not long after, the King was adviſ'd to grant a Toleration for the eaſe of tender Conſciences, and the advancement of Traffique and Manufacture. This was preſs'd with Arguments, That the want of it occaſion'd *Venner*'s Inſurrection, the Plot in 1662. for which ſeveral ſuffer'd at *Tyburn*; that in 1663, begun in *Ireland*, and carried on in *England*, for which, in 1664, divers were executed in *Yorkſhire*, as were others after in *London*; *April* 1666, who confeſs'd at *Tyburn* a Deſign of ſubverting the Government, ſeizing the Tower, and firing of *London*, the *September* following; and withal, declaring, there were thoſe behind of their

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Party, that wou'd ſtill effect that Deſign, which, as to that part, was too evident. This is notorious from the Hiſtorical account publiſh'd in 80. and confirm'd by the *Gazet*; and therefore, I cannot but wonder at the Commons Vote of laſt *January* the 10th. That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the City of *London* was burnt in the year 1666, by the Papiſts, deſigning thereby to introduce Arbitrary power and Popery into this Kingdom. It wou'd be a great ſatisfaction to the World to publiſh the grounds of this opinion, becauſe that otherwiſe conſidering they did not purſue it, nor any reaſon aſſign'd what ſhou'd have hindred, it will hardly gain more credit, than the Philoſophers Paradox, that Snow was black. I have read of ſome, who never wanted opinions, cou'd they but find Arguments to make them probable, for which their being at a loſs made them ridiculous with the ſober part of mankind.

The King conſents, and at the ſame time declares a War againſt *Holland*, whoſe inſolence and injuſtice, in point of Trade and Honour was become inſupportable. Soon after the Parliament conven'd, and apprehending the Indulgence might in time prove deſtructive to the eſtabliſh'd Religion, pray'd it might be revok'd; the King, contrary to the then Miniſters advice, anſwer'd their deſires. Hereupon they grow peeviſh, and thenceforward vow and ſtudy all the Methods of Revenge and Confuſion, tho' with the hazard of the Publick. Ever ſince we have been continually alarm'd with Libels againſt the Government; at laſt a diſcovery is made of a Popiſh contrivance, ſifted as far as poſſible by the King in Council, and after earneſtly recommended to the Parliaments further conſideration. This is purſued, but ſome men laying hold on this deſign to drive it on to farther purpoſes, and under pretence of defending the King's Perſon, and expelling Popery, ſet up Presbytery and pull down the Monarchy. But there being too ſtrict a bond of mutual love and loyalty between the King and that Parliament, means are now us'd, upon a great Miniſter's being impeach'd, to have it diſſolv'd. An Act that anſwer'd not his expectations. A new one is call'd, and, exceeding the bounds of prudence and moderation, quickly ſent home. A third is ſummon'd, and the King, having to this, as to the former, over and over preſs'd the impartial examination of the Plot, the tryal of the Lords, and the care of the eſtabliſh'd Religion, wherein by all juſt and lawful wayes, he often declar'd he wou'd not follow, but heartily go along with them. But alas! they intended no ſuch thing. The Plot muſt be kept on foot, elſe they wou'd be defeated. The King perceiving they ſtill neglected the good of the Publick, breaks them, and ſummons a fourth at *Oxford*, where I wiſh they

they may be inſpir'd, with Softneſs and Prudence, anſwerable to the deſigns of the Place, and the needs of the Kingdom.

After this ſhort account, is it poſſible to believe thoſe, who inſinuate the King himſelf is in the Plot, is a Papiſt, and intends arbitrary Government? Oh ridiculous, nonſenſical fancy! If the Plot be againſt his Perſon and Government, and contriv'd by Papiſts, and among them (as *Bedlow* has ſworn) none in *England* but have receiv'd the Sacrament upon't, and he be of the number, he muſt joyn with others, to cut his own Throat, ſtab, ſhoot, or poyſon himſelf. But here's ſome myſtery in this pretty Invention; *Charles Stuart* conſpires againſt the King; this imitating the Long Parliament in his Fathers time, who fought for the King, for his politick Capacity, againſt himſelf, his Natural, his Perſon. But if he were a Papiſt, wou'd he have paſs'd into Laws, every Bill tender'd him by both Houſes, as well before, as ſince this Plot, in their diſfavour? And yet we know one of the godly Party was lately fin'd 500 *l.* for ſaying, The Duke of *York* was a Papiſt, and the King little better; a Saying, no longer minc'd nor whiſper'd, but now, loudly and plainly ſpoken every day. Cou'd he have been wrought to a change of Religion, in the time of his Baniſhment, he had not withſtood the Offers of foreign Princes, and the Solicitations of a fond Mother, to reinſtate him in his own Dominions with abſolute arbitrary power. But he was too much a Chriſtian, and too good a King, not to prefer Continuance in Exile, to the deſigns of enſlaving his Subjects, either in their Souls or in their Bodies. Muſt he now, in an Age deſirous of Reſt and Quiet, be upbraided with ſuch purpoſe, that had reſolv'd againſt them in the heat of his Youth, the great ſpur of Ambition? Now, when to compaſs this wicked and ridiculous Project, is as impoſſible, as before it was the contrary; when after his Reſtauration, beſides foreign aſſiſtance, offer'd at any rate, and to any purpoſe, he had an obſequious General, a victorious Fleet and Army, and a Parliament, whoſe zeal and Devotion ſeem'd in nothing to be bounded but by the limits of his own pleaſure; when to the immenſe Treaſure he was poſſeſs'd of, beſtow'd among his people with equal bounty, as it was given, he might have added vaſtly by the confiſcations of more than half the Eſtates and Wealth of the Three Kingdoms. But inſtead of this, he often preſs'd his Parliament to expedite an Act of Oblivion, disbanded his Army, and enlarg'd the Fleet, by making one Squadron of more Value than all three in the time of Queen *Eliz.* diſabl'd, in all his Dominions, without exception, all Papiſts, from bearing any Office, Civil or Military. Has he not paſs'd the Bill, excluding for ever, all Popiſh Lords out of the Houſe, to which his

his Father could never be perſuaded? Has he not likewiſe curtail'd the Royal power by two other Acts, that of the *Habeas Corpus*, and againſt Quartering of Souldiers? Three Statutes, for which he might have had as many Millions, had he inſiſted on a Bargain, or known how to diſtinguiſh between his own private Intereſt, and that of the Subject, or the truckling way of Bartering, when the good of his people was concern'd. Why did he, but for the ſake of the Proteſtant Religion, refuſe the elder Daughter of the Crown, to the Dauphin of *France*, and marry her to the Prince of *Orange?* And this without putting his Parliament to the charge of a Portion, or a much greater Sum, which they wou'd have gladly given, had he made the Propoſition. And no other cou'd be the motives of recalling his Troops from *France*, raiſing an Army for the defence of the *Netherlands*, at the Expence of above 200000 *l.* more than was given, and his prohibiting Trade with that Crown. Theſe things put a ſtop to the progreſs of that victorious King's Arms, occaſion'd his quitting *Meſſina*, and clapping up a general peace, when he was juſt at the point of his propos'd Conqueſts. If our Prince intended an Arbitrary Government, why beſides his former neglecting the opportunity, wou'd he diſable himſelf for the future, by parting with one of the greateſt Inſtruments for that purpoſe, the Court of Wards and Liveries, Tenures *in Capite* and Knights Service, Purveyance, *&c.?* And what did he receive for this exceſs of Bounty, for the chieſeſt and moſt uſeful flower of the Crown, but a trifle, a feather, half the Exciſe, not above a fourth of the others yearly value? And after all this, Knaves invent, and Fools believe, he is now ſetting up for Tyranny and Popery, when his years are paſt the heat of Ambition, his Coffers empty, *France* diſoblig'd, and his own People alarm'd, and bent againſt it with all imaginable Reſolutions of oppoſition. Can any man imagine, that a perſon, who diſarms himſelf, intends to fight?

Beſides, What one illegal Arbitrary Act has he done in his twenty years Reign? Whom has he defrauded of an Ox or an Aſs, of Life or Poſſeſſion? Where has he, in any one inſtance, invaded *Magna Charta*, our Rights, Properties, or Liberties? What Bill, tender'd by Parliament, for the Security of our Lives or Fortunes, has he rejected? He paſs'd all without Exception. As for the Bill for intruſting the Parliament with the Militia for a limited time, Reaſon then, and Experience ſince, has prov'd it was a needleſs Enchroachment on the Royal Prerogative, without the leaſt Proſpect of publick Good; and to have parted with that Power but for a Moment, was for ſo long to unking and diveſt himſelf of a Power, he cou'd not be certain, wou'd be ever

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reſtor'd. As he has freely paſs'd all Laws, has he not as chearfully offer'd to enact any thing that was agreeable to Juſtice and Reaſon, for our farther ſecurity in Religion, Liberty and Property?

From theſe Conſiderations, nothing will appear more vain and idle than our *Fears* and *Jealouſies*, our Factious and Seditious Reflections on the Government. I will not ſay, without great caution, but we may run into thoſe very things we ſo much dread, and wou'd avoid, *Popery* and *French Government*, or (which is equally deſtructive of our Birth-rights and Happineſs) *Presbytery* and a *Common-wealth*. This will be no groundleſs Surmiſe, if we look back, and obſerve that the Leav'n againſt the eſtabliſh'd Conſtitution both in Church and State, has ſowr'd almoſt the whole Lump; the Poyſon of *Presbytery* formerly known by the name of *Puritaniſm*, hatch'd at *Frankford* and *Geneva*, grown to a Head in *Scotland* with the Reformation, has infected the Generality of the Kingdom, the common Traders and Dwellers in Cities and Corporations, and the unthinking and illiterate part of the Gentry, with Hatred againſt Monarchy, and the Church of *England*. This was certainly the Invention of *Rome*, to overthrow us, by thus ſowing Diviſions; they well foreſaw, our Kingdom and Church in it ſelf divided, cou'd not long ſtand. All the Antimonarchical Principles, are the ſame in both, the one as well as the other, deny Supremacy in the King; the *Jeſuit* will have the *Pope*, and the *Presbyter Jeſus* his Head. King-killing and depoſing Doctrine, is diſown'd by all honeſt *Papiſts*, as the Author, even of *Plato Redivivus* does confeſs, tho two or three *Jeſuits* have privately aſſerted the Opinion, as problematical, for which, themſelves and Writings, were cenſur'd and condemn'd, as falſe and damnable: But 'tis juſtified, both by Books and Practice of the whole *Presbyterian* Party; 'tis ſo plain and freſh in our Memories, I need not inſtance in the Authors. St. *Peter*'s Chair is not more infallible, than that of an Aſſembly of *Presbyters* in a National Claſſis or Synod. Men of theſe Antichriſtian Principles ſtirr'd up the *Late Rebellion*, and being active and diligent, drew in many unwary honeſt men, beyond the power of retreating. Did not the Faction here, tamper in *Scotland*, where the promoters of the Covenant, *that Godly Inſtrument*, apply'd to the Crown of *France* for Protection, as appears by the Letter found with the Lord *Lowden*, therefore ſent to the Tower?

But what was the Iſſue of this Contrivance, but Confuſion and Miſery through the three Kingdoms? The *Presbyterian* Party overpowver'd by the *Independents*, and theſe again by the *Army*, a Com-

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monwealth ſet up, and ſoon after turn'd into a perfect Tyranny under *Oliver Cromwel*; after more money had been illegally ſqueez'd from the Subjects by Ordinances and Loans, Sequeſtrations and Decimations, Exciſe and other Impoſitions, than was ever known before or ſince? The people weary, call home their Prince, who by an exceſs of mercy and clemency, ſparing to root up men of theſe Principles, gave way to their infecting others with the ſame humour of diſcontent. 'Tis to be obſerv'd, that the year 1535. is remarkable for the *Geneva Reformation*, and the ſpawning of the *Jeſuits* Order, and that our unlucky home-bred Diviſions were fomented, if not firſt ſet on foot, under hand, by directions from the Court of *France*, as well as from *Rome*, the Intereſt of that State, as well as of the Church, depending on our Diſtraction; to which end *Richlieu*, that great Miniſter, imploy'd many Penſioners into *Scotland*, as did after his Succeſſor *Mazarine* in *England*. And therefore there is nothing more inconſiderate than to think we are not now acting and promoting *French-Deſigns*; 'tis their buſineſs to divide us, and yet ſo to manage the Ballance, that they let neither the King nor Parliament have the better, or ever come to a right underſtanding: They can no otherwiſe obtain the Weſtern Empire, and 'tis directly againſt their Intereſt ever to ſuffer *England* to be either a perfect Monarchy, or an abſolute Common-wealth. Thoſe that roar moſt againſt *French* Councils and Meaſures, under-hand-bargains and agreements between both the Kings, know they bely their own Conſcience, and that the *French* have us in the laſt degree of contempt. This the E: of D. printed in his own vindication, perhaps not ignorant that ſome of their Miniſters did, in the year 1677. and 78. before the breaking forth of the Plot, declare, *That Monſieur* L. *had greater Intereſt and more friends in* England *than the D. of* Y. *That the K. had need be on his Guard, for he was in a great danger of running the ſame riſque with his Father*; when it was likewiſe enquir'd, *What Intereſt among the people two great Peers had, who have ſince the Plot been the great* Pillars *of the Proteſtant Religion, tho' neither was ever reputed to have any, were Miniſters and Adviſers in* 1670. *and* 71. *very good friends to* France *and Popery, Enemies to the Triple Alliance, and to* Holland, *&c.* It was alſo ſaid, *That* 300000 *l. a year beſtow'd in* Scotland *and* England, *among the Factious and Diſcontented, wou'd better ſerve the Intereſt of* France, *than any Bargain they cou'd drive with the Miniſters.* 'Tis too well known that the greateſt of theſe two Noblemen made a ſecret journey into *France*, ſome weeks before the *Plot*, after ſome private Tranſactions here with others,

among whom were Sir *E. L.* fam'd for Religion, for Morality, Major *W.* and *H. N.* as notorious for the ſame perfections and their love of Monarchy, and hatred of a Commonwealth nor did *A. S.* want his ſhare in the Conſultation, a ſtout aſſertor of Prerogative, witneſs'd by his and others living out of this Kingdom, ever ſince the Kings Reſtauration, untill they ſaw ſome likelyhood of a change, the one returning about the time the D. of *B.* and the other Lords were in the Tower, and the other a few months before the breaking forth of the *Popiſh Conſpiracy*; which no ſooner came before the Parliament than ſome of the great Lords of the Committee for the Examination of the Plot kept their Conſultations, and manag'd much of that Affair at *Wallingford Houſe*, Major *W.* their Secretary, where they concluded to take hold of this opportunity for the carrying on ſome long-hatch'd Deſigns of their own. Nor is it to be forgotten that in *June* before, a Letter was writ by an eminent perſon of the Faction, and can be now produced, *That very ſhortly ſomewhat wou'd be diſcover'd, that wou'd prevent our much longer walking in the dark; and that one of the greateſt Lords ſent to an Aſtrologer to know whether he was not in a ſhort while to be in the head of* 60000 *men.* The methods agreed upon in *France*, and purſu'd here, were to make a Court and Country-party, to ſow and diſperſe *Jealouſies* between both, and widen the gap with all poſſible Devices; which reſolutions ſome here were the ſooner induc'd to embrace, upon this conſideration, *That they ſhou'd not live to ſee the iſſue, and were unconcern'd for what ſhou'd come after.* But yet I am too charitable to think, if we have any *French* Agents at home, they are impos'd upon by their own unwarineſs, and the others cunning, to act rather againſt, than with, their knowledge, a part ſo much contrary to the Intereſt of *England*, and the Duty of a Chriſtian. But however it be, I am morally aſſur'd we are doing their work; and if we are not Knaves and Penſioners, we are Blockheads or Fools, that are blind and beſotted like men prepar'd for Deſtruction. *Quos* Jupiter *perdere vult, has dementat.* If any one talks thus, he is preſently call'd *a Papiſt and a Tory*; every true Son of the Church of *England*, and Loyal Subject, is branded with Nick names and run down by Noiſe and Faction; and he that oppoſes *Popery*, if he defends not *Presbytery*, is but *a Proteſtant in Maſquerade*; if he commends *Monarchy* and our Legal Conſtitutions, to the diſcredit of a *Common-wealth*, he is *a Raſcal, a Villain, and a dangerous Perſon*, not conſidering that we are made Tools and Inſtruments for *French* purpoſes, betray'd by their Cunning and Addreſs, to forward and act

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with our own hands, our Slavery and Ruine. Shall we be ſtill blind and deaf to reaſon and demonſtration? Can we not reflect upon the *French* double-dealing in our late Civil Diſtractions, and remember what the Lord Keeper *Puckering* tells the Parliament in Q. *Elizabeth's* days, *That the Puritans, even at the time of the* Spaniſh *preparations for Invaſion, were urging and preſſing inteſtine Commotions*; where he largely ſets forth their being as dangerous to the Crown and Mitre as the others, and therefore that both were to be equally ſuppreſs'd, *Papiſts* and *Puritans*. I cannot find that either have ſince alter'd their Principles, and conſequently cannot but wonder why the Papiſts ſhou'd be perſecuted, and the other countenanc'd, even againſt Law and former Statutes. 'Tis ſurely very imprudent to expect your Houſe will be warm by ſhutting a Window, and ſetting open the Doors. And therefore becauſe in this I can freely agree with *Plato Redivivus*, that the fear of Popery is not the cauſe of our preſent diſturbances; I ſhall without regard to Religion, conſider the Papiſts and Presbyterians as two Factions in the State, like the *Arminians* and *Lovaſtein* party in *Holland*; and as ſuch pronounce that both are to be ſuppreſs'd, or neither, becauſe by emptying only one of the Scales, the Ballance is broken, and the Court or Monarchical party is firſt weaken'd and deſtroy'd, and after the whole form of Government alter'd into that of a Commonwealth; and I am fully convinc'd, if that had not been that Authors Deſigns, as to an ordinary Reader is paſt doubt, he wou'd have ſet down this as one of the Remedies of our preſent Evils. But the contrary was his purpoſe, and in order to it he cunningly, to preſerve the Monarchy, wou'd ſet up a plain *Democracy*, and for an *Engliſh* King, obtrude upon us a *Doeg* of *Venice*; for he tells you at large that the antient Power of the King is fallen into the hands of the Commons, and therefore to keep up the former illuſtrious ſplendor of the Crown, he wou'd have all its Jewels taken out, and ſet about the *Speakers Chair*, the King made a Cypher, and diveſted of all Power but the Name, to keep up the three ſeveral and diſtinct ſhares in the Government, King, Lords and Commons. 'Tis an ingenious way of arguing, but we are not yet, I hope, ſuch fools to have it paſs, to venture at play, and not know how to diſtinguiſh falſe Dice.

Oh! but ſays a *Factious Petitioner*, that takes the Houſe of Commons (ſufficiently prov'd by the learned Anſwer to *Petyt's* Book, to have had no ſhare in the Legiſlative power) to be the Parliament; all their Votes, how wild and unreaſonable ſoever, as we have lately as well as formerly ſeen in print, to be the ſence of the Nation, and have the

force of Laws, and yet deny any Authority to the Kings Proclamation: This Scribler (ſays he) is Popiſhly affected, a *French* deſigner, a meer Tory; not conſidering that there is not leſs hazard in ſplitting upon a rock, than upon a ſand-bank; that if I muſt be a ſlave, and forfeit my Liberty, 'twere at leaſt as good to do ſo under a ſingle perſon, as more; the tyranny of many is much more intolerable than that of one. 'Tis equally deſtructive of my liberty, whether the King or the Houſe of Commons, takes away *Magna Charta*; I am ſtill againſt arbitrary Government, ruling according to pleaſure, not the Laws and known Conſtitutions of the Land, whether aſſum'd by King or Commons, if there be any choice, the odds are againſt the latter. And to ſpeak truth, by what has paſs'd ſince the Plot, any one in his wits, wou'd believe, the King is invaded, not an invader; that his frequent Prorogations and Diſſolutions have been his legal defenſive weapons, us'd as much for his Subjects ſecurity, as his own honour; that arbitrary power is a delicious thing, and therefore aim'd at by our Demagogues and Tribunes of the people; bad and to be decry'd, only while in the Soveraign. 'Tis very convenient to cry Whore firſt. *Solomon* tells us, *He that appeareth firſt in his own cauſe, ſeemeth juſt; but his neighbour cometh after and proveth him.* If the people in an Iſland are alarm'd that an Invaſion is deſign'd, and that only at one Port, and they become ſo fooliſh as for the guard of that, to neglect and expoſe all other, they do but make the eaſier way for their enemies to land and overcome. Thoſe, who are the Watchmen, the Sentinels of our ſafety, ought with *Janus* to have two faces, one behind and the other before, and many eyes like *Argus*, there being otherwiſe no ſecurity againſt ſurprize. I remember in *Thucydides*, that the *Gretians* beſieging a ſtrong City, found no means but ſtratagem to become Maſters, which they thus contriv'd: After they had puchas'd within ſome Penſioners, they kept the beſieged awake, and put them into a great diſtreſs by continual falſe alarms, and, as deſign'd, prepar'd to believe nothing more was intended than amuſement and diſtraction. The falſe Citizens within taking this advantage, affirm'd they ought for the future to make it death to any Watchman to give the Alarm. This decreed, notice was given to the enemy, and without the leaſt reſiſtance the beſieg'd were taken and undone, when and where they leaſt ſuſpected; whereupon this Proverb was taken up, *Amyclas perdidit ſilentium.* I wiſh we may never run the ſame fate; the application is too eaſie and natural to be dwelt upon.

And yet I cannot but take notice how the late Houſe of Commons have

have assum'd to themselves a power extraordinary, and by a Vote without proof or conviction, made eminent men and known Protestants, guilty of Popery and *French* designs, made them Advisers and Counsellors according to their own fancies, imprison'd several DURING PLEASURE, seiz'd Closets and Writings without Information, and contrary to *Magna Charta*, voted Acts of Parliament, made for the preservation of the establish'd Religion, useless, and their execution grievous to the Subject against the Protestant interest, and an encouragement to Popery, *&c.* and among these, which is most wonderful, a Law made by the darling Queen *Eliz.* who cannot well be suppos'd to have been a friend to Popery. If these be not odd and arbitrary proceedings, I know not what are, nor why that shou'd be tolerable or lawful for them, which is not for any, no not for our Sovereign. Considering men are afraid the abettors of such practices are not friends to peace and quiet, but rather factious and dangerous, willing to enslave us to foreign Invasions or domestick Encroachments. whatever may be said to the contrary, these actings are but too good grounds for such apprehensions. The cunningest Whores seem most devout, and inveigh very bitterly against the lewdness they daily study and commit. Your rooking Gamesters abhor, if you will believe their shams and oaths, the use of false Dice, and the un-Gentleman-like-trick of cheating. However, none but Cullies, who want wit or years to make observation, can be wheedl'd and drawn in by such pretences.

Before the discovery of the Plot our Ministers were reflected on, as designing Popery and Arbitrary Government, by many scandalous Pamphlets, and one in particular call'd, *an Account of the Growth of Popery*, &c. as if the people were to be prepar'd to believe the whole Court were Popish; that while they were alarm'd against that party, they might be unprovided to defend themselves against the other. The *Presbyterian* true blue, who like *Æsop*'s Cat, though transform'd into the beautiful shapes of Court-Imployments and Honors, will still be hankering after the old sport of Mousing; they will ever be lovers of a Common-wealth, and enemies to Monarchy. This is plain from former, as well as later, proceedings, since the discovery of the Popish Plot, when they began to shew themselves in their proper colors, when they cry'd not only the Court, but the Church was Popish, and all that are for the establish'd Government. You cannot now be loyal, unless you are factious, nor a Protestant, if no *Presbyterian*. But pray observe, none tell you this, but the spawn of those seduc'd, or concern'd in the late Rebellion; men turn'd out, or that wou'd get into

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Court-Imployments, that account themſelves ſlighted or diſoblig'd; men of great Ambition, or of deſperate Fortunes, who make all this noiſe and clutter, to be taken off. To what purpoſe elſe, did the late Houſe of Commons make the Vote againſt the bargain or hopes of Court-preferment, but that ſuch a deſign was a driving between ſome leading Members and Courtiers? Can they after ſuch a diſcovery pretend zeal for Religion, and the good of their Country? For ſhame, let no Faction and private Intereſt make men forgetful of the publick, of the peace and quiet of the Nation: Let them ſecure our Conſtitutions againſt the encroachments or invaſions of any, whether *Presbyter* or *Papiſt*; and remember that the moſt forward in the *Long Parliament* were ſoon turn'd out by others; and becauſe what is *Sawce for a Gooſe is ſawce for a Gander*, this of courſe will be the fate of thoſe, who now glory in being *Ringleaders of Faction* to thwart and oppoſe their Sovereign; Nay, it may poſſibly be worſe, the Gentlemen, the Knights of the Shires, may be kick'd out by Mechanicks, by Citizens and Burgeſſes; for he that practiſeth Diſobedience to his Superiors, teacheth it to his Inferiours. Sir *W. J.* Sir *F. W.* Colonel *T.* &c. all know were diſoblig'd, and if taken into favour, the Employments and Honors they covet, wou'd ſtand up for the Court, as much as now they do againſt it. Whether the Petitioning Lords be not of the ſame temper, will beſt appear from the ſtory of every ſingle perſon. One of them has the humor convey'd with's Bloud. his Father was a Gentleman that appear'd zealous in the long Parliament for the good of his Country, the firſt that brought in the complaint of Ship-money. But ſoon after when he was made a Lord and a Courtier, he chang'd notes and ſung another ſong, no man more for the Monarchy, in its defence he loſt his life, & at his death publickly repented his actings againſt the Earl of *Stafford*. His Son was made an Earl upon the Kings return, ſent Embaſſador Abroad, and Lord Lieutenant into *Ireland*; to get his command he deſpis'd not the Courtſhip and aſſiſtance of Coll. *T.* though a *R. C.* and a Creature of his R. H. to whom he made no ſlender Profeſſions; not being ſatisfied with gaining vaſtly in that Station five years, he grows peeviſh in hopes of being ſent the ſecond time, nay rather than fail he is content to be Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, in hopes that by the Courtſhip and Intereſt of ſome Women, no matter what Religion they are of, he may come to be Lord Treaſurer: But not like to gain the White Staffe, and perhaps not caring to govern an empty Exchequer, he bent his Thoughts again towards *Ireland*; ſlighting the Treaſury he is outed, and grows more diſcontented; and at laſt turn'd

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out of Council, the next day he repeats a Speech of E.of *S.*his making, and unask'd preſents a piece of Councel and Advice to His Sovereign, pretending as aPeer it was his duty.I am ſorry his zeal made him forget, that Peers have no right of adviſing the King, but when he makes them of his Council, or by Writ Summons 'em to Parliament. And what's very odd,he adviſes juſt the contrary to what he and the other Noble E. had done the year before, when Courtiers. This Noblemans Life wou'd make a Comical Hiſtory; he knows how to put on all ſhapes, and in the late times,was not ignorant how to make an Apple-tree ſupply the place of a Pulpit,he knew how to ſerve himſelf in all turns and changes, and has not fail'd ſince 1640. to have been often out and in with the ſeveral Higher Powers. To give him his due, he is a man of extraordinary Parts; but if one of theſe Lords ſaid true, when he was a Courtier, and the other newly remov'd, they are all fitted and turn'd for confounding and amuſing, but not for extricating out of difficulties. He wants not Wit to hold forth in the Houſe, or in the open Air,upon occaſion; nor is he meanly skill'd in the methods of Court-*P*leaſures,as well asBuſineſs. He muſt have an ill memory that forgets who adviſ'd the breaking the Triple-League, and making an Alliance with *France*, and a War with *Holland*, pronouncing in the Language of the Beaſt, *Delenda eſt Carthago*, that a *Dutch* Common-wealth was too near a Neighbor to an *Engliſh* Monarch; the Shutting up the Exchequer, the granting Injunctions in the caſe of the Bankers, and laſtly the ſourſe of all our preſent misfortunes, the general Indulgence. Theſe things being found of ill conſequence, and the Miniſters remov'd as deſigners of *Popery*, *Presbytery*, *Atheiſm*, or *Irreligion*, *Arbitrary* or *French* Government; muſt any of ſuch Principles aſſoon as turn'd out of Court, be receiv'd into the Country, as if theſe two had different Intereſts? Whoever ſay there is more than one common wealth in both, are Deluders, and Incendiaries, and Betrayers of the Nation. Thoſe that ſtrive to divide the King and his People, are to be look'd upon as Penſioners of *France*, and to be moſt ſeverely puniſh'd. There are that can tell Tales, what Great man ſince the Plot, offer'd a Reconciliation with the D. and for a Reſtoration to his former Power and Greatneſs, wou'd be his Servant to all intents and purpoſes. But the D.cou'd not be perſwaded, one that had as often chang'd Parties, as *Proteus* his Shapes and the *Chamelion* his Colors, cou'd be true to any Intereſt, but his own; and therefore rejected his many Meſſages on this ſubject. Another Peer, whoſe Son in the Lower Houſe, is the great Tribune of the People, wou'd have had a Dukedom added to the *Garter*, to make both Sing to another Tune. A forth

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wou'd fain be a Privy Councellor in Reverſion. A fifth not long ſince at any rate of purchaſe, wou'd have been Maſter of the Horſe to the Duke: Strange! that a Proteſtant Lord ſhou'd think of ſerving a ſuppos'd Popiſh Prince, and after hope, though thus mounted on Horſeback, to get to Heaven. 'T wou'd be tedious to give particular accounts of all; only by the way obſerve that a Young Lord newly come to Age, own'd himſelf to His Majeſty Diſoblig'd, becauſe after a Voyage to *Tangier*, his great Valor there ſhown, *and ſpending his Youth in his Prince's Service*, (theſe were his own words to the King) another was preferr'd to the Command of the Lord *Plymouth's* Regiment. I cannot but commend this Noblemans Ingenuity in owning the true Cauſe, and not pretending, as others, Conſcience and publick good for his motives. But I am ſorry he ſhould forget, not only the obligations of gratitude, which he is under for his Bread and for his Honor, but alſo who ſays, *Appear not wiſe before the King, and give not Counſel unask'd.* He has learning enough to underſtand the meaning of *in conſilium non vocatus ne acceſſeris.* 'Tis to be hop'd he may repent, and with more years his wit may be turn'd into Wiſdom.

As for the D. of *M*, I believe him perfectly drawn in by deſigning Politicians for ends of their own, who never intended him more than as an uſeful Tool, afterwards to be laid aſide. 'Tis no wonder that one of his Youth and Spirit ſhou'd be tempted with the Baits and Allurements of a Crown, the ſplendor and gaity of Power has blinded many Elder men's underſtandings. But that they never had him in their thoughts for K. appears from the Author of *Plato Redivivus*; and indeed if they had, they went the wrong way to work. They ſhou'd not have engag'd him ſo far, as to deſerve his being turn'd out of his Command as General; a Poſt, that wou'd have beſt enabl'd him to ſeize upon and make good any pretence to the Crown, after the death of his Majeſty. I am apt to believe his Grace is ſorry for what is paſt; I am certain it were his Intereſt to throw himſelf at the Kings Feet, and quit the Counſels of thoſe men, who intrieguing for themſelves, puff him up with falſe hopes, and yet ſufficiently diſcover that nothing is farther from their hearts than his Exaltation, or what is ſo much in their mouths, publick ſervice to the King and Country. 'Tis much better for him to be content with the ſecond place in the Kingdom, than by pretending to the firſt, againſt all manner of reaſon, and the obligations of gratitude, forfeit all, his Fame and Honor, Life and Fortune.

The Petition being already anſwer'd, I will only obſerve, that His Majeſty, intending to turn them out, ſent *Mr. Secretary* to the E. of *E.*

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for a Liſt of the *Papiſts* he mention'd in the Guards; But the *Noble Peer* had none to give, but may be ſuppos'd to have taken the ſtory upon hear-ſay, from ſome that had the malice to invent it. And now muſt the Nation ſuffer themſelves to be rid by any *Faction*, becauſe, deſigning particular advantages, they gild all with the ſpecious pretences of *Religion* and *Loyalty*, particular reſpect for the Church of *England*, by opening her Doors to all Diſſenters, and for the Monarchy, by clipping the King's Power, to prevent the Papiſts Contrivances againſt his Perſon? Examine whether the zealous ſticklers for the Proteſtant Religion, have any at all; or if they have, whether it be not as far from that Eſtabliſh'd by Law, as Popery? Whether, if the King wou'd grant all their deſires, receive them into Offices and Power, they wou'd not ſtand up in Juſtification of the Court, as fiercely as now they do the contrary? What has been before, may well be expected again. He that conſiders this, and that Malice never ſpoke well of any, will give the Factious little credit; eſpecially, when againſt Reaſon and ſenſe they would impoſe upon us, that the King himſelf is in the *Plot*; or as one of the Members in a printed, Speech tells the Houſe, *The Plot is not ſo much in the* Tower, *as in* White-Hall; *there 'tis to be ſearch'd for, and there to be found:* And all this becauſe he will not unking himſelf, and put his Crown into their hands, and againſt Law, his Coronation-Oath, and Brotherly-affection, paſs the *Bill of Excluſion*, to the prejudice of himſelf and the whole Kingdom. This is not a ſingle or private man's opinion, but the Judgment of the Supreme Tribunal of *England*, the Houſe of Lords; where, upon the firſt reading, it was thrown out, with the odds of 63 againſt 31; for which reaſon, their Lordſhips are call'd Maſquerading Proteſtants, Tories, Papiſts, or their Adherents; as if the Lords muſt not be allow'd the priviledge the Commons take with any of their Bills, vvithout cenſure and affront. But vvhy, for their Act, muſt his Majeſty be loyally libell'd and aſpers'd? It had been time enough, one would have thought, to have call'd him Papiſt, *&c.* had he rejected the Bill after it had paſs'd both Houſes. Oh! then who cou'd have doubted, but his doing more againſt the Papiſts than any of his Predeceſſors, had been promoting their Intereſt, that his pardoning no man condemn'd, nor ſtopping the execution of any Law againſt Recuſants, was making it no Plot, and that paſſing the Teſt was letting in Popery by whole-ſale. He that can believe theſe things, is prepar'd for any thing, to ſay a Lobſter is a Whale, or a Whale a Lobſter; that the Moon is a Green-Cheeſe, and the Sun a round Plate of red hot Iron; and then, I preſume, it may

not be decided whether we are Fools or Madmen. Let us not thus idly and unjuſtly belye our Conſciences, and publiſh to the Nation and all the World, that nothing can ſecure us againſt Popery, but the ſhaking and alteration of the Monarchy, by the Bill of Excluſion; an Act, in it ſelf, unjuſt and impolitick, both for the King and People. No man is to be puniſh'd *ex poſt-facto*, by the Laws of this and all other Countryes. Beſides, why ſhou'd the Duke, more than any *Fanatick* of *England*, be outed his Birth-right? The Scripture ſayes, *You muſt not do evil that good may come of it*; And Prudence will tell us, *That this is an evil, that muſt be attended with greater.* For the minute that it paſſes, the Duke is at liberty to recover his Right by ſecret or open Violence, Force Foreign or Domeſtick; He is declar'd an Enemy and a Traytor; condemn'd without Tryal or Conviction. This piece of injuſtice muſt be defended by an Aſſociation or an Army; this Army muſt be intruſted in the hands of the King or a General; either may make himſelf Abſolute and Arbitrary; and therefore, if People are now afraid of ſlavery from the Government, what may then be their apprehenſions? And if they are jealous of the King, what General will they find to intruſt? Thoſe meanly skill'd in ſtory, know, that Commanders of Armies have at pleaſure ſubverted Commonwealths and Kingdoms: *Agathocles* from being General, became Tyrant of *Syracuſa*, *Piſiſtratus* of *Athens*, *Sforza* of *Millain*, the *Medici* of *Florence*, the *Cæſars* of *Rome*, and not to go ſo far off, *Cromwel*, of the three Kingdoms. Moſt of the *Roman* Emperours were dethroned by their Generals; and therefore this cannot but make the King as unwilling as the People, to intruſt this great Power in any Perſon. And yet without ſuch a Truſt, the Act of Excluſion is not worth a ſtraw; nor with it can we be ſecur'd againſt Slavery, whether the Duke conquer or be overcome. The Duke will ſtill find a Party, at leaſt, if he out-lives the King, in the Three Kingdomes, to fight his Quarrel; and, if he comes in by Force, he may well uſe us like a *conquer'd Nation*, break our old, and give us what new Laws and Religion he pleaſes; Whereas, if we attempt no ſuch thing, we ſhall not run the hazard of a *CIVIL WAR*, the King being as likely to out-live, as to be out-liv'd by, His Brother. If he ſhould chance to ſucceed peaceably, he cannot be preſum'd to offer any alteration in Religion ſo much againſt his Intereſt, and who never forwarded any in his own Family, ſuffers his Children to continue in the

Church

Church of *England*, knowing that Christianity forbids compulsion for it's Propagation. To say he would be Priest-ridden, is ridiculous; Why he, more than the *French* King, who openly opposes the Popes Usurpation, and assumes to himself, the cognizance even of Church-affairs? This is but a pretence to impose upon the ignorant, and the credulous; if there be not Laws enough already, new ones may be made to prevent any such Intention. When all Offices and Power are in the hands of Anti-papists, I cannot see where can be our danger?

But this, if granted, would not be all, the Monarchy is hereby made elective, and the Possessor may as well be removed, as the Successor debarr'd. In order to this, is there not a History of the Succession publish'd, shewing, that the Monarchy is rather elective, than hereditary? Of which, here I will only say, that the Writer is a notorious Plagiary, and steals all out of a seditious Book, writ on the same Subject, by *Parsons* the Jesuit, under the name of *Doleman*, in Qu. *Elizabeth*'s time, with design of distracting the People, and making way for a *Spanish* Conquest and Inquisition; the *Presbyterian* Transcriber proves himself of the same Jesuitical Principles, and with equal honesty pursues the same ends, Usurpation and Slavery. 'Tis not to be doubted, but that there has been frequent Interruptions of the Succession of the Crown; but no title, but that of the Sword, was ever put in ballance with proximity of Blood; and he that will oppose Fact to Right, is very unjust, and argues not upon the principles of Morality, nor the Laws of Nations. Much such another good Christian, is the Writer of *the Appeal to the City*, who tells us, if we set up a King with none, or a crack'd Title, we shall have the better Laws; and instances, that *Richard* 3. an Usurper, a Murderer, and a Tyrant, made excellent Statutes. But he might, had he been just, have found the Laws of that King outdone by those of our present Sovereign, whose Title none can question.

And yet it is not unreasonable to suspect a design on Foot, of subverting the Monarchy, if it be consider'd, that the passing the Bill against the Duke, will not alone satisfie his adversaries, who further expect, that all those, now firm to the King, be remov'd, and their trust put into confiding hands; and thus when they had him in their own Power, it would be no hard matter, to act their pleasure. The Speech disown'd by the Protestant Lord, and burnt by the Hangman (a Fate the Author does certainly deserve) tells us, in plain English, *We must have a Change, and a King we may trust, and well affected Counsellors*, with much more treasonable and seditious Stuff. These things, and the frequent mentioning the Fates of *Ed.* 2. *Rich.* 2. and *Hen.* 6. cannot but alarm his Majesty, and restrain him from ever complying with

ſuch perſons againſt his only Brother. He has ſo often affirm'd the Bill ſhou'd never paſs, that he cannot now, without diminution of his own Honour, as well as Safety, alter his well grounded Reſolution, taken upon the ſenſe of conſcience and duty, the preſent and future good of himſelf and people. An act that wou'd be the higheſt violation of *Magna Charta*, that ordains, none ſhould be put by his Birth-right and Inheritance, but by the Law of the Land, and legal Proceſs. And therefore I hope, what cannot be ſuppos'd, will be granted, will no longer be inſiſted on, leſt the Conſequences prove fatal.

One thing I cannot but admire, that the Duke ſhou'd be abſolutely excluded, on ſuppoſition of being a Papiſt, for otherwiſe he is allow'd by all, a Prince of incomparable Vertues and Endowments, leaving no room for enjoying his Right, in caſe he become Proteſtant. Do they ſuppoſe an Alteration of Opinion impoſſible? That's falſe and fooliſh. There are Inſtances of men that have changed often; and to mention no more, the Duke's Grandfather, *Hen.* 4. twice alter'd his Opinion. Beſides, it is unjuſt, and contrary to their own practice, for L. *Br.* was an impriſon'd Plotter; but as ſoon as he became a Convert, without farther proceſs or Tryal he was innocent, and acquitted. We do in this, exceed the *Papiſts* in *France*, and condemn our Proteſtant Anceſtors, and all others abroad, who accus'd them as Antichriſtian and Rebellious, for oppoſing their lawful King, *Hen.* 4. on the ſcore of Religion: for the *Pariſians* lov'd his Perſon, and ſtood upon no other condition, than his turning Papiſt, to receive him for their Sovereign; as all the other R. C's of that Kingdom had done before. And therefore, I very much ſuſpect we are grown weary of Monarchy, and with an inconſtancy, natural to *Iſlanders*, affect a Change, though for the worſe. To this I am induc'd by many Reaſons, and not a little from a Proteſtant Lord's Speech, the laſt Seſſions, *That the People of* Athens *were ſo fond of good King* Codrus, *that they reſolv'd to have none after him.* But to attempt this piece of Folly and Wickedneſs, will inevitably embroyl us in a Civil War. And of that the Event is ſo uncertain, that we ought to dread the loſs of all, by ſtriving to enlarge our preſent Liberties. This Madneſs, ordinary prudence will carefully avoid, becauſe, in all Probability, the King muſt get the better; his Condition is not like his Fathers: He has ſtanding Troops, which the other wanted, to guard his Perſon; he has the Militia in his own hands, he has no *Scotch* nor *Iriſh* Rebellion, to divide or diſtract his Forces; and above all, he has the Parliament in his own Power, to let them Sit or not Sit, at his Pleaſure, and their good Behaviour. And 'tis happy he has this Power to ſecure himſelf from popular Fury, at this time eſpe-

cially,

cially, when whatever the Papiſts have done, we daily ſee others run into Clubs and Cabals, diſtinguiſhing themſelves by green Ribbans, by general Committees and Subcommittees, where all Tranſactions of Parliament, are firſt deſign'd and hammer'd, Collections made, a common Purſe manag'd, and Agents employ'd in every County, to prepare and influence the People, write and diſperſe falſe News, Libels againſt the Government; Addreſſes made and ſent into every Shire and Burrough; and if the Members do not go down to their Elections, they can print for them, ſuch Speeches as ſerve their Purpoſe. Witneſs one my Lord *Vaughan* ſpoke at his Election, tho his Lordſhip was not out of *London*. I have not heard before, that Sir *Samuel Morlans* Speaking Trumpet cou'd convey a voice a hundred Miles diſtance. But this is nothing with our *True Proteſtant Intelligencer B. H.* who printed an Addreſs from the City of *Colcheſter*, that never was ſeen nor preſented by any of the Inhabitants, as by an Inſtrument under the Town-Clarks hand does plainly appear. But though Swearing be, Lying is not, againſt the Intereſt or practice of the Godly: the *Presbyterian*, true off-ſpring of the *Ignatian* Fathers, who out-do them in the doctrine of *Piæ Fraudes*, as well as in all other their immoral and *Antimonarchic* Principles.

And now conſidering that none that have any thing to looſe, can ever get by a Rebellion, and that there is no juſt pretence for one, our Liberties and Properties not being broken or invaded, the Rich, unleſs they are mad, will never begin; and yet with, or without their Aſſiſtance, a Riſing of *Jack Cade*, or *Wat Tyler* inſtigated by greater perſons, will but inlarge the Regal power, and enrich the Crown: and for theſe and many more Reaſons, I look upon the Threats or Fears of Rebellion, as idle and vain, as our Jealouſies and Apprehenſions of *Popery*; never poſſible in *England*, but by a Civil War, ſince their numbers here, are but as one to 230. and by an exact Calculation in the three Kingdoms, the whole number of *Papiſts* is but as one to 205. Non-papiſts, and their Wealth and Poſſeſſions is not one to 300. If their power had been ſo terrible, they wanted not ſince the Plot, provocations to make us feel, as well as hear on't. But theſe Noiſes are like Armies in diſguiſe at *Knights-bridge*, and Regiments of Horſe hid in Cellars under Ground, and blowing up the Thames to drown *London*; Artifices formerly us'd to draw in the eaſie and the credulous. But 'tis to be preſum'd, the ſame Trick will not paſs twice upon us, in one and the ſame Age, while the bleeding wounds of the laſt, are ſtill ſo freſh in our Memories. To remedy and compoſe our preſent madneſs and diſtractions, and prevent future Evils, muſt without doubt be the hearty endeavour of all honeſt men, who expect this will be a healing

ling Parliament, that will make up all our breaches, and unite our divisions, by the methods of prudence and discretion; weighing the true causes, and applying fit remedies, without regard to faction or interest, heat or passion; reflecting how unreasonable it is, to suspect in the King or his Ministers any design of introducing Popery and Arbitrary Government; a malicious and idle invention, set on foot with purpose to inflame the Kingdom, by men who were outed, or desirous of Court-Imployments, disoblig'd Persons, or *French* Pensioners: That the Bill of Exclusion is not like to pass, either the Lords House or the King, because in it self unjust, impolitick and dangerous, not only to the Prince, but to the Subject: That all other legal ways for preventing Popery and Presbytery, are to be taken by those, who design the Preservation of the establish'd Monarchy and Religion: That this is already, or may with ease be secur'd against the attempts or power of any Popish Successor: That our fears in this point are groundless, and, at best, founded upon accidents, that may never happen: That 'tis the highest imprudence to run into real present, to avoid possible future evils: That innovations of this sort wou'd be against the Prince's interest, who, having not a fourth part of the Revenue, necessary for the support of the Crown, must be under a necessity of complying with his People in Parliament; and that his temper, practice and Declarations, secure us from impositions of this nature: That it be consider'd, whether the unquiet apprehensions from the Plot, may not be laid by a speedy and impartial Tryal and Execution of all the accus'd and convicted, and the King's after granting a general Pardon, with such Exceptions as have been usual. The doing this will beget a right understanding betvveen the King and his People, defeat the contrivances of our Adversaries, restore us to peace and quiet at home, and rescue us from contempt and danger abroad, and make the Name of Parliament as famous and renovvn'd, as some Libellers endeavour to make it base and odious. Hovv this is to be compass'd, you your selves are deservedly made the Judges, and therefore, I vvill not, like the foolish Orator, teach *Hannibal* the Art of War.----*Fiat Justitia, ruat Cœlum.*

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